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YUCOSIAV ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS ON THE ZETA RIVER

The project for irrigation of the Bjelopavlici Plain proposed the building of two electric power plants on the Zeta River to supply water to the pump ing stations. The general plans for both installations were drawn in 1935 - 1936.

The "Slap Zete" (Zeta Waterfall) Electric Power Plant is the smaller installation, in the center of the Bjelopavlict Plain. Only the dam had been built when construction was stopped by the war.

Work on the Slap Zete plant began immediately after the war. A new general plan for the "Glava Zete" (Head of the Zeta /River/) Electric Power Plant, a considerably larger installation was also completed.

The reworking of existing plans and the completion of details of the plans for both installations were taken over by the Hidroelektroprojekt (Hydroelectric Planning /Commission/).

The Slap Zete Electric Power Plant is to be upstream from Danilovgrad near the village of Slap. This is an emergency type of installation. It has a dam with a catwalk, an entrance building with sediment filter, a machinery building, and a spillway.

The dam is built on the limestone boulder which forms the natural waterfall of the Zeta River.

The quantity of water varies from 6 to 270 cubic meters per second and thus puts a great strain on the installations.

Two Kaplan turbines have been acquired for the machinery building, which is under construction.

The biggest problem in this installation is that of closing the chasm upstream from the dam. The planning and building of the Slap Zete Electric Power Plant will be valuable experience for future power plant construction in karst territory.

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The 7 is River (Upper Zeta), which drains the Niksic Plain, disappears and later eappears at a lower elevation (70). The "Rosac" Water Station is downstream from the river's source. Typical discharge rates of the Zeta River are: Q2-60 cubic meters per second; Q6-29; Q6-14; and Q12-3.5 [subscript may refer to months].

The Glava Zete Electric Power Plant has a dam with an entrance building, a lead-in tunnel, a machinery building, and a spillway.

The lead-in tunnel is on the left, hollowed out of the limestone mass. The tunnel is 830 meters long and 3.81 meters in diameter, with a circular cross section and concrete lining.

The concrete dam is 4 meters high above ground, 30.1 meters wide, and has six 6- by 4-meter gates. A small catwalk above the dam is planned. The Glava Zete Plant has a horizontal underground water chamber, 4.2 meters wide and 43.16 meters long. The axis of the chamber is approximately in a straight line with the Zeta valley. A 5- by 4-meter discharge opening is cut into the side of the chamber.

The pressure pipe is hifurcate, with branches 2.5 meters in diameter.

The machinery building is to be underground and is to contain two Kaplan turbines, transformer, and distribution equipment.

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